

## THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY'S NOMINEES



Theodore Roosevelt

Hiram Johnson

## ROOSEVELT BELIEVES NEGROES ARE PLACATED

Spends His Day With Platform Makers and Southern Would-Be Delegates.

## PLEASED ABOUT KANSAS

Satisfied With Platform When Finished—Called by Phone to Accept.

A bit between the time that the platform was finished and the call for his presence in the convention. There was no formal notification of the candidate at his hotel, the message inviting Mr. Roosevelt to go before the convention and make his speech of acceptance coming by the telephone. When he left the hotel Col. Roosevelt was accompanied only by Mr. Harper, his secretary, a stenographer and a guard.

Mr. Roosevelt stepped through the drizzle of rain outside to his auto almost unnoticed.

He was greatly elated over the news of the Progressive victory in Kansas and pleased with his day's work.

"We've adopted a splendid platform," he said, as he left the hotel. "It is a big piece of work, and I'm entirely satisfied with it."

He said that he had said all the necessary things in his speech of the day before and that his acceptance wouldn't take more than a few minutes. "I can say all I have to say in about three minutes," he declared.

## GRONNA STAYS REGULAR

North Dakota Senator Joins La Follette and Cummins.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Senator Gronna of North Dakota has joined Senator La Follette, Senator Cummins and other Progressives in announcing that he will not support the third party movement. In a statement to-night, Senator Gronna made known his purpose to maintain his "regularity" as a Republican. Senator Gronna does not say whether or not he will support President Taft. He rather gives the impression that so far as the national ticket is concerned he will be inactive in this campaign. He says "there is no disguising the fact that the nominees on the Republican ticket are not the choice of the rank and file of the party."

He added, however, that dissatisfaction over the method used in nominating a candidate was not sufficient to warrant the formation of a new party. Accordingly he announced his intention of continuing the fight for Progressive principles within the ranks of the Republican party.

"The reactionaries have made their last stand," he said, "and it is already becoming apparent how barren of results their victory will be."

## ROOSEVELT WINS IN KANSAS

Gov. Stubbs for Senator in Running Close With Curtis.

TOPPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7.—The Roosevelt electors were nominated on the Republican ticket in Kansas yesterday by approximately 25,000 majority. One of the original ten, Senator Blaker, declared for Taft a week ago. He was also nominated, and this gives the Roosevelt forces nine and Taft one.

Arthur Capper, Republican candidate for Governor, was nominated by 40,000 majority. Other Progressives on the State ticket received from 15,000 to 25,000.

The contest for the nomination for United States Senator between Gov. Stubbs and Senator Charles Curtis is still in doubt, with both claiming the nomination. It will require the official canvass in a dozen close districts to determine the result.

Curtis has beaten Stubbs by 10,000 in the State, but the nomination is made by legislative districts. There are 165 of these, and Curtis claims 92, or 9 more than enough to nominate him. Stubbs claims 87 districts, with a chance to add 5 or 6 more. The result hinges on the vote in a dozen small western Kansas counties, each of which is a legislative district. In these too tight is so close that it will require the official canvass Friday to determine the result.

Leaders of both Stubbs and Curtis have been despatched to watch these counties to see that their votes are not counted out. Curtis is the Taft leader in Kansas and at Washington.

All the present Congressmen were re-nominated by the Republicans with J. H. Brady in the Second and R. J. Hopkins in the Seventh district, now represented by Democrats.

## TAFT TO ANSWER THIRD PARTY.

Will Discuss Platform When He Gets Back to Capital.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—Although President Taft remained quietly at the residence of his brother, Charles P. Taft, the few hours that he remained here today to attend the funeral of his father-in-law, John W. Herron, information came from the Taft residence that he would discuss openly the third party convention and its platform when the work of the convention was finished.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the train bearing the Presidential party pulled out for Washington. Mrs. Taft and Charles will remain at the Charles P. Taft residence until to-morrow, when they will go to Beverly, Mass.

## NEW YORK NEGROES ARE TURNING BACK TO TAFT

The Rev. Reverdy Ransom Doubts if He Can Longer Support the Colonel.

JAMES ANDERSON'S VIEWS

The Amsterdam "News" His Paper, Not Yet Ready to Change Politics.

Despite Col. Roosevelt's avowal in the letter to Julian Harris and in Tuesday's speech at Chicago that Southern negroes have been cast out of Progressive party councils for their own ultimate good, the number of his colored devotees in the North who refuse to follow him any longer seems to be increasing.

An earnest Roosevelt man has been the Rev. Reverdy Ransom, until recently pastor of Bethel African Methodist Church, now editor of the *Recorder*, a magazine of his denomination. At the time of the Republican national convention Dr. Ransom went to Chicago and toiled night and day for the Colonel.

Col. Roosevelt's move has shaken Dr. Ransom's faith. The negro clergyman and editor has not yet bolted the Progressives, but he said yesterday that he was likely to do so. To two friends of the same race, the Rev. B. W. Arnett, now pastor of Bethel Church, and Edward A. Johnson, a lawyer and a member of the Republican county committee, he said he was deeply distressed by Col. Roosevelt's attitude.

These friends quoted Dr. Ransom as saying that if nothing happened at yesterday's session in Chicago to reassure him as to the sincere interest of the Progressives in justice for the negro, he would make a public address renouncing the Colonel and asking other negroes to do likewise. Dr. Ransom was in Oceanport, N. J., last night.

Mr. Johnson, the Republican county committee, told a St. Louis reporter yesterday that he felt compelled to transfer his allegiance from Col. Roosevelt to President Taft. He was one of the first negroes to come out for the Colonel last spring. He lives in Harlem in the Twenty-first Assembly district. He has such a following that the county committee thought it wise not to drop him even if he wasn't for Taft. He was brought up in the South and was formerly an Assistant District Attorney in Augusta, Ga. He believes that Col. Roosevelt "has deserted his negro friends in the South" and that race loyalty will turn most of the Northern negro Republican vote to President Taft.

"I feel now," Mr. Johnson said yesterday, "that the negroes can get what they want in the North even in the Democratic party rather than follow Col. Roosevelt any longer. Why, the reason why the Southern negroes turned to Col. Roosevelt in the first place was that they thought President Taft had deserted them. Now the Colonel has done the same thing. Between the two I'll have to take Taft."

In New York there are two weekly newspapers for negroes. The *Age* is for Taft, the *Amsterdam News* has been for Roosevelt. James Anderson, managing editor of the *Amsterdam News*, was quoted yesterday as saying that that newspaper would forswear the Progressives and return to President Taft.

"If at the age of two days," read a statement purporting to come from Mr. Anderson, "the Progressive party renounces its avowed purpose and explodes such a bomb among the colored citizens, within four years we would have every reason to expect complete civic annihilation."

But George W. Harris, editor in chief of the *Amsterdam News*, said later that his managing editor's remarks must have been misquoted, as the *News* has been misquoted, as the *News* was still for Roosevelt.

"What Mr. Anderson said," declared Editor Harris, "was that the *Amsterdam News* deprecated the Colonel's stand and to a movement to relegate the Southern negro to political serfdom. I think Mr. Harris continued, "that Col. Roosevelt has made an unfortunate mistake, but we can't judge him by a single act. He has heretofore been fair to the colored race. I can't believe that he has suddenly forsaken it. There's no doubt that his recent course has excited his followers, however, and he may lose his popularity for a time."

## NEW YORK DELEGATES LEAVE.

Special Train From Chicago Will Arrive Tonight.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The New York special for the Progressive party's national convention left Chicago to-night.

It will arrive in New York to-morrow night.

## TWO DYING FROM AUTO HURTS.

Young Women, Injured on Long Island Roads, in Southampton Hospital.

Madeline Brennan, 16 years old, of Deerfield, L. I., and Theresa Downs, 22, daughter of Timothy J. Downs, of Southampton, L. I., were reported to be dying in the Southampton, L. I., Hospital last night as the result of automobile accidents on Tuesday evening.

Miss Downs sustained a broken collar bone and internal injuries, beside many cuts and bruises, when run down, while riding a bicycle near her home, by an automobile owned by William Lawson, who is spending the summer at the home of Mrs. W. L. Rice in Southampton. Lawson's chauffeur drove Miss Downs to a drug store and Dr. George A. Schenck took her from there to the hospital.

Miss Brennan was driving to Bridgehampton from Water Mill with her sister Frances and Mary Hamill of Water Mill, when a machine owned and driven by Herbert Cooper ran into the rig. Charles Wells's automobile, which came along soon after the accident, conveyed her to the hospital. Frances Brennan and Miss Hamill were able to go home, having been only bruised. Madeline Brennan's skull was fractured.

## EX-SOCIALIST ATTACKS ROOSEVELT 'CONFESSION'

German Catholic Conference

Applauds Declaration That Theories Are False.

David Goldstein, who was the first candidate of the Socialists for Mayor of Boston and has since become a Catholic convert, roundly attacked the Socialist doctrine which he finds in Theodore Roosevelt's Chicago convention speech. He goes further and declares that every principle in the Socialist platform which is not stolen from others and may properly be called Socialism is false. He puts Col. Roosevelt's socialism in the same category.

The Turn Verein of America is holding a Catholic conference at Fordham University, aiming to instruct Catholic leaders, clerical and lay, and especially German Catholic leaders, in the teachings of the Church on social questions.

The university library was filled last night and Mr. Goldstein got a rousing welcome.

Mr. Goldstein's talk, which was often cheered, was helped out with blackboard on which many points were chalked out. Beginning, he said, that many people declare they believe in the worthy teachings of socialism, but these worthy things, he said, are only such measures as socialism has appropriated from other movements, such as shorter hours, better sanitary conditions, government ownership of railroads and other common utilities. But these are not Socialist tenets. All tenets that are really socialism are false. They are contrary to right, reason and common sense.

"The Socialist theory of value is false. It considers only one factor, viz., labor. It leaves out organization and directing action, and it is not a very long way from production. Labor is an important factor, but it is not the only one."

"The Socialist doctrine of the evolution of industry is false. The addition of capital and labor is not being eliminated. There is an increasing number of property owners, and the number has been increasing for fifty years relatively and absolutely. This fact is true not only of the United States but also of France, Germany and England."

"The very nature of socialism is against Christianity. Socialism is based on itself, that it is self-existent, and that it is carrying itself forward toward perfection. The Christian says God created the universe, and that it is not his evolution is an unfolding of His designs."

"In his Chicago convention Col. Roosevelt is all wrong in what he says about social changes. Socialism is a regard for the individual, and it is not a regard for the collective. The correction of social conditions is to come, not by the adoption of legislation such as he proposes, although some might approve such legislation, but by changes in the philosophical teachings with which people are inoculated in 'public schools' and most of our colleges. 'Socialism' is the secular, concluding, 'is' irrelevant against religion, and against obedience, self-will against responsible authority."

Seventy Catholic leaders, chiefly from German parishes, were present, and registered and are entertained at the university.

Yesterday morning the Rev. H. J. Mahony, S. J., continued his address on the social question in his relation to the State. This morning he will give his relation to the church.

Yesterday afternoon the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan, S. J., continued his address on the labor question. He advised Catholics to help on the trade unions as organizations likely to aid in combating socialism. "If the American Federation of Labor does not succeed in the immediate future in organizing unskilled labor better than it has succeeded in the recent past," he observed, "the usefulness of the federation will be impaired, and it may be confronted with a movement that will make out better in this respect than it has done. Catholics must remember that the dominant element in labor unions is opposed to socialism."

He advised getting Catholic capitalists to attend labor union meetings and the advice was applauded.

The president is the second conference under direction of these German Catholics.

## COWHERD LEADS IN MISSOURI.

Probably Has Beaten Major for Democratic Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 7.—Thomas H. Lovelace, ex-Congressman William A. Cowherd, St. Louis manager, tonight claimed Cowherd's nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket by 12,000 to 10,000 over Major, his nearest opponent.

Cowherd leads, he says, by about 16,000 in primary returns from all but twenty-four counties. In these twenty-four counties, he says, Cowherd can give Major the Ball vote for Governor in 1908 and still beat Major by 12,000.

F. H. Frick, Major's St. Louis manager, says he still has hopes and will not concede Major's defeat until the complete returns are in. Ex-Lieut. Gov. John McKim was nominated for Governor by the Republicans over Leon Quaker by a large majority.

## STEVENSON TO TAKE STUMP.

Former Vice-President is 76, but Will Speak for Wilson.

LEWIS, Stevenson, son of Adlai E. Stevenson, who was Vice-President in the second Cleveland administration, told the delegates at the national Democratic headquarters yesterday that his father is going to take the stump for Dr. Wilson. Ex-Vice-President Stevenson is 76 years old.

His father will make four or five speeches in Illinois and Ohio, and says he will go into other States if the national committee wants him. He has taken great interest in the nomination and wants to have an active part in the campaign.

A letter was received yesterday at national headquarters from Lieut. Gov. F. L. Burdick of North Dakota, who is running upon a Progressive Republican ticket. Mr. Burdick said he was out for Wilson.

## JANE ADDAMS SAYS IT'S "LIKE LLOYD GEORGE'S"

Woman Who Seconded T. R.'s

Nomination Comments on the Programme.

GAIN TO WOMAN'S CAUSE

Chicagoan, However, Would Not Ask All Suffragists to Aid Progressives.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—"Well, I'm thankful we're standing for something at last," was the way that Jane Addams of Hull House, "Chicago's first citizen," as the love to call her here, summed up the work of the Progressive party's first national convention.

Miss Addams had had a long day's work as a delegate and the tremendous welcome she received from the convention when she seconded Col. Roosevelt's nomination might well have brought enervating reaction, but she is used to hard work and stirring applause. She seemed neither tired nor elated at her personal triumph when she sat down to give her impressions of the new party to a St. Louis reporter.

"What attracted me very much to the new party," she continued, "was the social and economic programme—that with the woman suffrage plank. I don't know that the economic programme alone would have been enough to win me. Suffrage means a great deal to me, you know."

Miss Addams smiled over her suffrage ardor and then went on in her quiet even voice:

"Then I feel strongly that there ought to be more mobility of parties in this country—that groups ought to form, dissolve and reform in our national life more as they do in England."

Then, harking back to her favorite theme, Miss Addams continued:

"I am glad that Col. Roosevelt has come out so unequivocally for woman suffrage. Perhaps he has been a little slow about it, but there are whole groups of the party leaders, men like Gov. Johnson, who are enthusiastic over the suffrage question. I have felt for a long time that suffrage was out of the propaganda stage, and that the time had come to say things, but to do them, and this party has given us a chance to do them by inviting the women from the non-suffrage States to take part."

"The platform we adopted to-day is wonderful. It is like a Lloyd George programme, and as I said, at last we are really standing for something. What strikes me most is the vitality of the platform. The promise of what it was to be has already attracted a notable group of real workers who are now identified with the new party movement."

"The serious way in which Miss Addams should make a speaking campaign for the Progressive ticket, but she said to-night that while she might possibly make a few speeches she could not take a very active part in the party campaign on account of her suffrage campaign duties."

"First of all I am going at once for a six weeks vacation on the Maine coast," she said. "I have been so busy lately that I have not had time to rest. Then I have promised to make a number of suffrage speeches in Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio. No, I don't think it would be quite fair for me to reach the Progressive party to the suffragists. I believe that women may come to play a big part in this party—you see, we were invited in at the very beginning—but I believe that there will be a great many women whose families are Republican or Democratic who will seek the vote in the old parties."

"The serious way in which the delegates went about their business here has pleased her greatly, Miss Addams said.

"It has been a very different convention from others I have attended," she said. "There has been much less drinking, less roughness, less buncie, if I may put it that way, and more seriousness. It was a wonderful gathering of men and women. I believe that this is the very beginning of a new era in the history of the party. I believe that the events that have taken place here this week."

## CANDIDATES DINE TOGETHER.

Col. Roosevelt Will Leave for Home This Afternoon.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—On his return from the convention Col. Roosevelt sent an invitation to Gov. Johnson to dine with him and Mrs. Roosevelt. Dinner was served in Col. Roosevelt's rooms and the Colonel's running mate was the only guest.

After dinner there were more conferences with the Progressive leaders, and Mr. Roosevelt finished out the day by attending the meeting of the National Committee.

He will start back for Oyster Bay to-morrow, leaving Chicago on the Twentieth Century Limited at 2:30 o'clock.

## DEFEATS A T. R. CANDIDATE.

Congressman McGuire of Oklahoma Is Renominated.

GETTYSBURG, Okla., Aug. 7.—Congressman Dick McGuire was renominated by the Republicans of the Oklahoma district to-day by a majority of at least 1,000 over John H. Hickman of Stillwater, the Roosevelt candidate. Returns indicate that the Rev. B. J. Waugh of Guthrie was nominated by the Democrats to oppose McGuire. United States Senator John H. Owen, who was renominated, carried this Congress district over ex-Gov. C. N. Russell 2 to 1.

While D. M. Bunker of Lawton carried it for the Republican nomination it is believed A. W. Maxwell, editor of the *Oklahoma Star*, is one of the three Republican nominees for the Congress at large.

Congressman Dick Morgan was renominated in the Second Oklahoma district by the Republicans over J. C. Benton of Nowata in the third.

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shout receptions given in the convention to any one except Miss Addams and Johnson. She was presented with a great yellow satin banner bearing the words "Votes for Women," which she bore proudly about the hall, followed by the fife and drummers and many delegates bearing the standards of their States.

From the very first moment to the last this convention has had the appearance of a great religious revival. Senator Dixon and others remarked at the close of the scene to-night:

"This is not politics; this is religion."

On this, the last day of the convention all the semblance of a great moral movement was retained. At its opening this morning there were but 6,000 in the hall. It was raining and muddy but later in the day the great crowds of yesterday filled the Coliseum.

The first militant religious melody sung this morning by the convention was "Onward, Christian Soldiers." "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the national melodies were all sung heartily, almost soulfully, by the audience.

The music effects of the convention have been thrillingly interesting.

Temporary Chairman Beveridge in calling the convention to order announced that Rabbi Gershen S. Levi of the Temple Israel of Chicago would make the invocation. In due time Charles E. Scott of Alabama, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, announced that the committee recommended that the temporary officers of the convention be made the permanent officers. This was done and permanent Chairman Beveridge acknowledged the compliment.

Modell McCormick of Illinois got a rousing welcome when as chairman of the committee on rules he reported the recommendations of that committee to the effect that the new party should be known as the Progressive party. The new party has made no provision for delegates from the Philippines or Porto Rico, nor will they have a representation on the National Committee. Alaska, Hawaii and Washington, D. C., are admitted to the National Committee, but the members are not permitted to vote. They are each allowed one delegate in the convention with a vote.

It was now well on toward noon and there was no indication that the committee on resolutions was ready to report. The committee had been in continuous session for nearly sixty-two hours. Col. Roosevelt had desired as short a platform as possible. The committee had received so many planks that it was working like day laborers to chip them down to reasonable dimensions.

William H. Hotchkiss Speaks.

Chairman Beveridge afforded an opportunity for William H. Hotchkiss, New York State chairman for the Progressive party, to address the convention. Mr. Hotchkiss said in part:

New York is now as free and untrammelled and as progressive as California and Kansas. We are to throw off the iron hand of those who have dominated the Empire. Every county is ready to be carried by the fight into every election district in the State. We have no machines at work. We have men, fighting men, on the city and county representatives from the great city and from the up-State counties are amazingly enthusiastic.

The farmers are with us to a man. The shops and the stores represented by the workmen and the clerks are with us. The hand of those who have dominated the Empire and the vote of the up-State counties are with us to a man. The shops and the stores represented by the workmen and the clerks are with us. The hand of those who have dominated the Empire and the vote of the up-State counties are with us to a man.

Not Anxious for Recess.

All Mr. Hotchkiss's utterances were received with jubilation applause. Chairman Beveridge announced that inasmuch as the committee on resolutions would not be ready to report, the convention would listen to a motion to adjourn until 1:15. This was met by hundreds of noes and Henry J. Allen of Kansas moved that the matter be suspended and the convention proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

Chairman Beveridge announced that under the rules just adopted by the convention for the nomination of delegates, the Progressive party's majority of the delegation from Kansas together with the endorsement of two other States would be necessary to sustain Mr. Allen's motion. The Kansas delegation in an instant supported Mr. Allen and Minnesota and Pennsylvania seconded Mr. Allen's motion.

Timothy L. Woodruff opposed the proposition, announcing that it wasn't fair to hurry the orators and besides it was time for the convention to take a recess for lunch. William Flinn of Pennsylvania in support of the proposition, saying he had any further delay. We ought to get to work. We can listen to the speeches now."

An Oklahoma delegate cried out in answer to Mr. Flinn:

"We have come here for important business. The fact that a train leaves at 2:30 this afternoon is of no consequence. We must not work in a hurry. We must do it right."

Ex-Gov. Franklin Fort of New Jersey suggested a compromise and New York, Oregon, Illinois and Kentucky sustained him. The great audience singing for a recess until 1 o'clock. This was accepted by the convention.

Predecessor Nominates.

After the recess Mr. Allen again moved that the convention proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. He announced that the platform committee would not be ready to report for two hours. This time he was successful and the chairman directed the call of the States. Alabama yielded to New York and with the booming of the band and the cheers of the thousands of delegates Prendergast began his speech.

It should be said right here that to-day there were a thousand newspaper correspondents present. For the two preceding days of the convention only a hundred were in attendance, but to-day the full quota of newspaper men in attendance at the national conventions of the two old parties was on hand. Comp-troller Prendergast's speech will be found in another column.

This speaker was greeted as New York's new Governor and then started to finish he was most generously applauded. When he closed by saying "I present to you America's greatest statesman and lion hearted citizen, Theodore Roosevelt," he turned on another demonstration similar to that of yesterday when Col. Roosevelt appeared and spoke before the convention.

41 Minutes of Note.

There were thundering cheers, the rolling music, the flags and banners, the fife and the drummers and the banging of the minute gun machine, yells, shrieks, cheers, howls, in fact a very crazy bedlam of enthusiasm.

"The Red, White and Blue," "Onward, Christian Soldiers," "Star Spangled Banner," "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Dixie," and at times burst and shouted a well come to Mr. Roosevelt, who again bowed and retired to a quiet corner in her box.

This time the demonstration lasted forty-one minutes.

Then came the second speech. Although the rules adopted by the convention declare that no second speech

shall last longer than five minutes, all broke the rule except Miss Addams and Gen. King. The General, in closing his brief remarks, declared:

"This Progressive party is determined that the people of this country shall not have a government of the bosses, by the bosses and for the bosses."

Col. Lloyd is an old Confederate soldier with four Union bullets in him, and at the close of his speech Gen. King flung his arms about Col. Lloyd, indicating a fraternal feeling between the North and the South and this brought out one of the howling demonstrations of the day.

Major-General McDowell's speech was another to the effect that the sectional feeling must be obliterated. He declared that Col. Roosevelt was the man to wipe out any remaining prejudice or sectional lines and he closed by saying:

"Confronting my brave comrade on the other side, I want to see this nation united. This called for another wild scene. The thousands of delegates seized the hand and the trombones and the cornets all joining in.

## Platform Is Unusual.

In due time when the second speeches were over William Dwyer Lewis, dean of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the platform. The document, which was the most drastically from the platform of the Republican and Democratic national parties. Especially does it condemn the Payne-Aldrich tariff law and the Democratic tariff plank at Baltimore, and in addition it demands the immediate repeal of the Canadian reciprocity act. The complete platform will be found in another column.

By this time it was 8 P. M. New York time. The Pennsylvania had remained over. But the real work of the convention had dragged. Gov. Carey of Wyoming therefore decided that it should get to the nominating period. He moved a suspension of the rules by which Col. Roosevelt could be nominated by acclamation, and he was supported by a dozen States. In fact all of the States within a second or two joined in advocating his motion.

## Nominations by Acclamation.

So in a trice Roosevelt was nominated by acclamation, and then followed another tremendous demonstration.

But time was fleeting and valuable to many delegates. Chairman Beveridge got order as quickly as he could and adjourned the convention to 9 o'clock.

Judge Parker announced that the Progressive party had entered upon its fight in which they would neither give a week quarter, that this was a holy cause to retrieve the United States as Gov. Johnson had retrieved California. He recited Gov. Johnson's fight against the bosses of California and the corporations of the State. He described him as a great orator, a pure and holy man, a crusader and as the very best man in the country to be linked with Col. Roosevelt.

All this was received with great cheers and hand playing and yelling and a parade of the States. The demonstration was over within a few minutes though.

Judge Lindsey of Colorado moved that Johnson be nominated by acclamation. Chairman Beveridge said that he would take the liberty of postponing putting the motion to the convention, as there were quite a number of seconding speeches.

These followed in due order, all of the speakers exclaiming Gov. Johnson in the highest terms. Mr. Ciede, the negro delegate from New York, closed his brief seconding speech by declaring:

"My people have an unshakable faith in this convention. My race, who stood by Bunker Hill in the War of 1812, in the civil war, and who stood by Roosevelt at San Juan Hill, believe utterly that this convention and this Progressive party will stand by my race."

## Roosevelt and Johnson Come In.

There were great cheers at this, and then Judge Lindsey's motion to nominate Gov. Johnson by acclamation was put and carried in a whirlwind of enthusiasm. A few minutes later Roosevelt and Johnson appeared upon the platform.

The demonstration in welcoming them was so tremendous that the convention adjourned for a few minutes of a similar kind in the last three days.

After brief speeches of acceptance by Col. Roosevelt and Gov. Johnson, the convention sang the doxology and adjourned.

## FIRST T. R. SPEECH AUG. 16.

Col. Roosevelt Will Open Campaign in Rhode Island.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The plans for Col. Roosevelt's stump campaign, which is to take him through forty States, have been slightly changed.

It was announced this morning that he would get to work sooner than had been arranged in the tentative plans, and that he would open the campaign with a speech somewhere in Rhode Island on August 16. The next day he will speak at Point of Pines, near Boston, before a gathering of New England Progressive leaders. On August 22 he will attend Father Curran's jubilee in Wilkesbarre, and he will be in Vermont on the 26th.

On Labor Day Mr. Roosevelt will speak at the Minnesota State fair, St. Paul.

## HUNT OHIO CANDIDATE.

Taft Leaders Confer Over Man for Judge Dillon's Place.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Taft leaders held a conference here to-day relative to the selection of a Republican candidate for Governor to take the place made vacant by the retirement of Judge E. B. Dillon of this city from the ticket, but made no headway.

In the conference were Assistant Secretary of the Interior Laylin, A. I. Vorvy, Warren C. Harding and H. M. Daugherty. The latter named has been urged to take nomination, but it is believed he will refuse.

Taft managers in Washington are said to have expressed a preference for Harding, who made the race two years ago, if Daugherty will not run.

Others mentioned included United States Attorney Denman, Gen. R. B. Brown, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and Congressman Wilson.

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